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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION



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SIXTH YEAR.
NUMBER 1.
Whole Number,
248

The Poor Voter on Election Day.
The president now is but my peer,
The highest not more high;
To-day of all the weary year,
A king of men I.
To-day alike are great and small,
The sameless and the known;
My palace is in the people's hall,
The ballot-box my throne!

Who serves to-day, upon the list
Beside the served shall stand;
Like the brown and wrinkled fist,
The gloved and dainty hand;
The rich is level with the poor,
The weak is strong to-day;
The steepest broadcloth coats no more
Than homespun frock of gray.

To-day let pomp and vain pretense
My stubborn right abide;
I set a plain man's common sees
Against the pedant's pride.
To-day shall simple manhood try
The strength of gold and lead;
The wide world has not wealth to buy
The power in my right hand!

John G. Whittier.

No sane man will believe without reservation that Socialists are honest and without personal ambition, say the American Federationist, official journal of the A. F. of L., which is a fine way of insulting the many progressive trade unionists whose dues are collected to support that publication.

It is reported from Washington that this country could in an emergency draft 10,853,396 men for military service. This is more, it is said, than the combined organized forces of Europe. But if this country can only get rulers who are not manipulated by the foxy capitalists this country will never have occasion to call its citizens to arms. That "if" is a pretty doubtful one, however!

The American Federationist, paid for by the dues of all the workingmen in the American Federation of Labor, is being used by Gompers to run down Socialism in all possible ways, by what right we do not know. Such action is highly paternalistic and does violence to the rights of the many organized workers in the A. F. of L. who honestly believe in Socialism and advocate its propaganda.

The Pueblo Courier publishes the portrait of one A. H. Crane, a Pueblo labor union spy, who joined the Colorado City Smeltermen's Union and was afterward made secretary. He was suspected

of keeping the mill owners posted on every move of the men and a watch kept. It completely unmasked him and he was forcibly escorted out of town. Since then he has been plying his trade in other Colorado localities. There are indications that this sort of game is being worked all over the country—probably to show labor how much it is beloved by capital!

Our readers in the shops are urged to take notice that the name of William N. Hart, of the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., is among executive committee members in Blatherskite Parry's National Association of Manufacturers. The Stanley works turn out pocket rules and other tools used principally by factory and other workers, yet the head man of the concern has such contempt for the average toiler's self-respect that he feels he will not injure the sale of his factory's products by being a leader in union-crushing Parry's association! He probably looks upon workingmen as beasts of burden who behave best when treated worst!

What a world, what a world! While the majority of the people are working hard and denying themselves the comforts which culture and civilization say they should have, others live in idleness and ease, and fairly bathe in wealth. A New York dispatch states that \$10,000,000 has just been distributed as profits to the members of the steel trust underwriting syndicate, making a total of \$50,000,000, (fifty millions) profits made in two years on an original investment of \$25,000,000, the principle of which was returned to the subscribers a few months after it was paid in! See how easy it is to get rich, Mr. Poor Man!



Sharpless threw the forged deed on the table.

Wow! Now the Roosevelts, Hearsts and the like are talking about good trusts and bad trusts. The old rule, however, holds good: A good trust is one that contributes liberally to the old party corruption and campaign funds; and a bad trust is one out of whom the fat has to be fried by force.

In a book recently issued by the Putnams and written by Prof. James Albert Woodburn, professor of American history at the University of Indiana, we read the following "information": "Besides the Social Democrats there are three distinct bodies of Socialists in America." These are the Socialist Labor party, the International Working People's Association, and the International Workingmen's Association. The two latter bodies favor violent methods, called inspectors, to watch the little postmasters and men under the civil service. But the department has neglected to have detectives where they are most needed, i. e., at the top, and hence we have the big postal scandal that the politicians are trying to brush up. It is only natural for a capitalist government to treat the mere work-

ers as crooks who must be watched and to let the big fellows have free rein to feather their nests to their hearts' content!

In every big postoffice building in the country there is a system of underground passages, connected with secret tunnels between the walls running all over the building and with peep holes into every room where the men work. This enables government spies to keep a secret watch so as to prevent the abstracting of money from letters, etc. Besides this the department maintains a large corps of detectives, called inspectors, to watch the little postmasters and men under the civil service. But the department has neglected to have detectives where they are most needed, i. e., at the top, and hence we have the big postal scandal that the politicians are trying to brush up. It is only natural for a capitalist government to treat the mere work-

The Lesson of the Elections.

Now that we have sufficiently congratulated ourselves and each other on the splendid results of the Wisconsin elections, let us consider what we can learn from the returns.

First let us note that in some of the towns which made the best showing, the comrades at first had grave doubts whether it was advisable to put up a spring ticket at all. If they had yielded to their fears, they would have missed a good opportunity to show our strength and to point out the rapid growth our party has made in the last twelve months.

The election of a few members here and there is of little consequence, but the increase in Socialist voters which made their election possible is a matter both important and significant.

The only thing that we had to regret is that more of our branches did

not nominate candidates. Faint heart never won an election. "Luck obeys the downright striker," and for the future let us resolve never to let an election pass without every organized town putting a full ticket in the field. Three things are necessary for starting a new movement: First, courage; second, courage, and third, COURAGE!

Another point to be learned from the spring election of 1903, is the best and surest road to Socialist success. To illustrate this, let us take one case in point.

One year ago, the Social Democratic party in Racine numbered only eleven members. Racine comrades nicknamed their town "Camp Chilly," because it seemed impossible to warm it up with the principles of Socialism. But they were not disheartened.

During the late campaign they distributed thousands of copies of the Social Democratic Herald, and thousands of leaflets, and the result was exactly what might have been predicted. Their vote leaped from 249, the Social Democratic vote for governor in November, 1902, to 642, their vote in April, 1903, a gain of nearly 200 per cent. in five months.

A word to the wise is sufficient. There is, alas, many a Camp Chilly in Wisconsin, and in every state of the Union. But on unsparing use of Socialist papers and leaflets, soon

hundreds of thousands of them will change the coldest of these chilly camps into a veritable Hothed of Socialists.

Comrades, try the Racine method!

E. H. Thomas.

THE PROSPERITY MAKERS; OR THE TRAGEDY OF A MUSHROOM TOWN.

BY A WELLKNOWN AUTHOR (NAME WITHHELD).

The Building of an American Boom Town is typical of capitalist enterprise and daring. Sometimes the builders "make good," and sometimes they do not, and many go down in the crash.

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CHAPTER I. In which two capitalist spiders construct their web and find plenty of flies.

In the days before the new era, Allacochee was a dead-alive village with a single street climbing from the ferry on the river bank up to the courthouse on the slope of John's mountain. If it differed

from other inland seats in northern Alabama it was on the side of downiness and shabby incomeliness. Its reason for existence was purely geographical; the Chihuahua divides Chilimath county into halves, and the ferry was a point accessible to the farmers in the valley and to the dwellers on Juhal mountain on the east and John's mountain on the west. In the sprinkling of weather-worn hollies strews upon the hillsides facing the river, but three were relatively notable. One was the courthouse, wooden, two-storyed, with a classic porch out of which tumbled a series of steps flowing down to the head of the street. Another was Cates's store, low and windowless in the rear and self-assertive and pretentious in front, with a high forehead of weather-boarding rising above the wooden swing over the sidewalk. The third was the Mountain house, just across the street from Cates's. It had been a planter's mansion in the days of masters and slaves, and in failing from its former estate the square brick house had brought down some reminders of ancient sturdiness and solidity. There was a suggestion of comfort in its deep windows, roomy hallways and wide porches, but the hint was lost in the general aspect of decay and neglect, the Mountain house, together with everything else in the village, pointed toward a gradual and painless relaxation of moribund disease.

In the nature of things, the old Allacochee saw few visitors. It was 20 miles down the valley to Prattville, the nearest railway town, and Abel French's buckboard was the only means of communication. French drove down from a week for the mail, he seldom brought back a passenger, and, on "First Mondays" and other days, the Mountain house was usually without guests. One pleasant evening in February, however, French broke the record. He brought two men up with him from Prattville, and there was a consequent stir of speculation among the longings of the valley, and then the news that the shelter of Cates's was the shelter of French's evening. French, being interrogated, confessed reluctantly that he had been unable to find "passengers" business; and, having been gauntletted with the inevitable carrier, the strangers came to the realization that in endeavoring to end the less skillful of the socialists, French had gone

the rumor of Kilgrows's death by asserting that he had helped bury the old mountaineer three years before on the Texan frontier. Sharpless ignored the witness, and pointed obstinately to the faulty record, insisting that Cates should produce the original deed. The former declared at first that the document was among his papers, and then that it had been lost. Pushed to the wall, he wavered, cut his price in half, and disappeared from the valley as soon as the transfer was made to the new owners.

If Sharpless doubted the assertions of Cates and his opportune witness, he made no sign; nor was he disturbed by the significant fact that the witness vanished with Cates. The attorney had ensured himself beforehand upon two points—the certificate of Kilgrows's title to the land, and the absence of heirs who might become troublesome future claimants. With these two premises in reserve, he believed that the title acquired from Cates could be made as good as valid.

After the purchase of the Cates farm, Sharpless and Fench spread a report that they were about to try an experiment in tobacco raising on a large scale; and with this ostensible object in view they proceeded to secure options upon other tracts in the valley. Since they offered good prices for poor land, there was little haggling; and in a few days the required acreage was under control. This was the first move in the complicated game of evolution, and when it was made the promoters celebrated their success with a fresh box of cigars and a bottle of rather sickish native wine in their room at the Mountain house.

"We're in great luck, so far," said Sharpless, examining the map spread out on the table between them. "You'd better write them to go ahead in New York with their articles of incorporation. I wonder if Birkmore is ready to begin on the railroad extension?"

"He ought to be; he was to send Raymond up to let us know when the strings were ready to pull."

The answer to the question was coming up the stairs while Fench was speaking, and presently entered the room in the keeping of a man whose clothes gave evidence of hard riding over mud in sight.

"Hello, Raymond," said Fench. "We were just talking about you. How's everything down there?"

"All right," replied the newcomer, "the material is all right, and Birkmore's ready for the railroad right."

"There's the rub," exclaimed the lawyer. "The material may be all right,

better get a fresh horse and go. Tell Birkmore not to lose a minute. Is he fixed to work a night gang by electric light?"

"Good enough! Tell him he can't get a locomotive into Allacochee any too quick to please us now. Have a drink, and put some cigars in your pocket to smoke on the way."

When the messenger left the room Sharpless leaned back in his chair and put his hands in his pockets. "The Jethro deal cleas it all up excepting the title to the Cates tract," he said. "I suppose we might as well fix that now as any time. Have you got a blank deed?"

Fench rummaged in his pockets for the paper. "Where's Cates' deed to us?" he asked.

"Here it is," Sharpless said, handing it across the table. "Better change it a trifle, so it won't look suspicious."

"You let me alone for that."

Fench wrote rapidly for a few moments, pausing when he came to the date. "Make it about May 20, 1885."

The lawyer made a rapid calculation in dates. "Yes, that'll do. As nearly as I can locate it, the raid on the moonshiners was made in June or July of that year; it'll be safe enough to call it the 20th of May."

Fench went on writing, and presently handed the two deeds to Sharpless. "How will that do?"

"That's about it," replied the attorney. "I wonder if the old moonshiner would recognize his signature?"

"I'd risk it. What are you going to do about the notary's acknowledgment?"

"I'll fix that. I've been making my self solid with an old fellow across the street who calls himself a lawyer. He doesn't know enough about the law to hurt him, but he is a notary public. He'll do it—for a consideration—and he won't be too particular about the exact date."

"Is it safe to trust him?"

"I don't mean to make the experiment; I shall simply tell him that Cates has had this deed kicking about the house all these years without having it recorded."

"Oh, that's the scheme, is it?" said Fench, screwing up one eye until all the cattiness in both seemed to peer out of the other. "Give me that deed a minute."

He went to the fireplace and taking a plank of wood, rubbed it in his hands until they were black and grimy. Then he stood and scraped the deed until it had the mottled appearance of age and disuse.

"There's the mark," exclaimed the lawyer. "The old notary may have been dead, and I have no record of him. I have no record of him."

"I'll take it," said Fench, "and I'll take it for you."

"I'll take it," said the lawyer, "and I'll take it for you."

"Nobody will ever suspect now that it isn't as old as it claims to be. Wonder if I could find old Squire Pragmore to sign?"

"Perhaps," said the messenger, washing the grime from his hands. "While you're hunting him I'll write to New York."

Sharpless came back in a few minutes and threw the forged deed on the table.

"That's settled," he said. "When it's recorded we'll destroy it."

"Did Pragmore object?" inquired Fench, looking up from his letter.

"He balked a little at first, but I've given him a lot of business in the last two weeks, and a \$20 fee was too much for him."

A week later Lawyer Sharpless called at Judge Wilkinson's office in the courthouse and asked for the Kilgrows-Cates deed. He took the paper that was given him and put it into his pocket without examining it further than to glance at the judge of probate's certificate of record. Being by this time burdened with many matters of greater importance, he did not think of it again until evening, when he took it out with some other papers in the office of the Mountain house. A cold rain had been falling during the day and wood fire was blazing in the fireplace. Sharpless singled the deed out of the bunch of papers and thrust it between the logs, ignoring the summons to supper until he had seen the crisp cinders whirled up the chimney in a winding sheet of flame. Then he went to the dining-room and took his seat opposite Fench at the table reserved for their use.

One morning, not many weeks later, Allacochee the leet became a thing of the past. A many-handed demon of activity had suddenly invaded the peaceful valley, transforming it into a deadly battlefield wherein labor pitted itself against chaos. Snorting locomotives rumbled back and forth with trains of building material. Shouting teams guided the plows whose furrows marked the lines of new streets or loosened the soil in advance of battalions of laborers establishing the grade. Armies of workers wrought miracles of handicraft, turning unsightly heaps of brick and stone and timber into stately buildings which seemed to spring up out of the red soil as by magic. And into the midst of the clamorous turmoil the daily passenger trains soon began to pour their crowds of adventurers and inventors to submerge the single cities of the old town and to draw out the boulders, stones and rocks of the Mountain house to construct for mounting roads around the town.

"Yes, I know all about it," asserted the young man moodily, "and now I know why mother was anxious."

He got up and walked nervously back and forth in front of the physician, with his hands behind his back and his head down. "If anybody had told me I was sick I would have known it. I wouldn't have believed it. This thing has come so suddenly that I'm all at sea. What is there to be done? or where anything to be done?"

The physician took his hand. "Taking it easy, and we want the

"whole number, 248

The Herald Forum.

Single Tax Critic Criticized.

Milwaukee, April 11.—Editor Social Democratic Herald: In response to Mr. Carl D. Thompson's able article in your issue of March 28th "Why single taxers should be Socialists," please allow me to state a very few of the many good reasons why single taxers should NOT be Socialists, and the same reason will hold good, why Socialists should be single taxers.

Mr. Thompson refers to the 300,000 Socialist votes at the last election; if he will investigate the subject he will learn, perhaps to his surprise, that there have been a number of thirdparties, and occasionally a fourth party, which have polled a larger percent of votes cast, the names of which are forgotten except by reference to history, which never reached the ranks of first or even second party, but they did in many instances exert a powerful and in the most cases a very healthful influence on first and second parties. There are in the United States about 14,000,000 voters. It is from this field that both Socialists and single taxers must enlist recruits, 99 percent of whom scorn the imputation of being single taxers or Socialists. [We Socialists do not encounter such overwhelming opposition. Our growth is quite fast enough to be safe and solid. Nor is the Socialist party comparable with the third parties you refer to. Ours is an international movement and keeps advancing the world over. Editor S. D. H.] A very large percentage of these fourteen and a half million voters are ripe and ready for the socialization of a few, a very few of the functions or the principles included in what Mr. Thompson says single taxers and Socialists do agree. About 50 percent of these voters are Urban, and the Urban population have either already upped, or are not only ripe and ready, but are strenuously struggling to free themselves from "dead men's laws" that they may adopt municipal ownership of municipal public utilities. So true is this that the only hope—the last ditch—the forlorn hope of the present beneficiaries of our monopolistic system is to present an expression of municipal voters by

THE PROSPERITY MAKERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

plain fact, I'm afraid the chances are against you. Sometimes a complete change of scene, climate, and habit will work the miracle that would seem to be necessary in a case like yours, but it is only fair to warn you that such an experiment might only shorten your life."

"A sort of forlorn hope," rejoined Thorndyke. "Nevertheless, I think I'll try it, not so much on my own account as because—Doctor, where should I go, and how long a time can I count on?"

"Answering your last question first—I don't know; no one can say positively; but unless you get help almost immediately, the disease is likely to develop very rapidly. I should say that six months would tell the story, one way or the other; though it might take longer. And as to the place, there isn't much choice, so long as you get an average temperature and pleasant surroundings. I have considerable faith in the climate of the southern end of the Blue Ridge; but you must live out of doors if you go there."

"Six months; something less than 200 days. That ought to give a man time enough to make his peace; many a poor devil gets less than that many minutes or seconds. And yet there are some things that can't well be settled in a short half-year."

"You are thinking of your engagement to Helen?"

"Yes; that, and the property, and my mother's grief and worry, and a hundred other things that were not of the least consequence an hour ago." He took his hat and paused in the doorway. "Doctor, I wish you wouldn't say anything about this—at least, not just yet. Don't tell the mother or Helen, I mean."

"Certainly not."

"Thank you, I'll see you again before I go, that is, if it seems worth while to make the experiment."

An hour earlier in the day, Phillip Thorndyke had sauntered into the vestibule of the great office building with the thought that a visit to Dr. Perevin would answer the double purpose of relieving his mother's anxiety, and of enabling him to wear out a half-hour of the afternoon in a chat with the old

How I Became a Socialist," by Frederic Heath, with Portrait, in the next issue.

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A CRIME THAN NEGRO SLAVERY.

By E. A. DAGE, Author of "Henry Ashton."

For the Social-Democratic Herald: W. Waudby, special agent of the Federal Department of Labor, in an article in Frank Leslie's Weekly for April, makes the amazing statement that there are 10,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 employed in the mines and factories of the United States. In the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, boys may legally work in the breakers at 12, and actually they often go to work at from 7 to 9. They earn five cents an hour—sometimes as much as ten. Little girls work in wire mills for \$3.00 to \$3.50 a week; in the midst of unguarded machinery which frequently catches their clothing and cripples or kills them. Children as young as six are working in the cotton mills "where their health is soon broken down."

The Socialists are the only party that condemns the enslaving and mangling and murdering of the children in the mills and the mines. The mill and mine owners are either Democrats or Republicans. Many of them are fine gentlemen— are pious members of a church. They are not intentionally bad men, but their finer moral sensibilities have been blunted by the insatiate greed of this age—of this period where an insane desire to get rich by any method that will not land them in states prison—has taken possession of them, body and soul.

Yes, the Socialist party is the only friend the baby-slaves now have left. It is interceding, pleading, praying for, and DEMANDING THE ABOLITION of child-slavery. The Socialists are the Abolitionists of this day.

Alameda, Cal.

Self Interest Points to Socialism.

Some one sent me a remarkably foolish article, from a Scottish paper (not given) in which an attempt is made to ridicule Socialism. From the farce of nonsense, I pick out a couple of old and much dilapidated arguments, which, put briefly, amount to the claim that Socialism is impossible while human nature remains unchanged.

In it! Why? If it be to the interest of the vast majority of the people to establish Socialism, as it undoubtedly is, how can the alleged fact that self-interest is the strongest of human motives be held to constitute an argument against Socialism? They say—the non-Socialists—that human nature is not good enough for Socialism, that all men are selfish and greedy.

But supposing that were true, is it not reason why America should not belong to the Americans? They say we are all as greedy as pigs; is that any reason why the great herd of pigs should leave the trough to a few fat pigs who have already overaten themselves?

If we are all for self, is that any reason why we should gnaw bones while a few of our number enjoy the meat at all?

Robert Blatchford.

Growth of Socialism in France.

In his fifth Hyde lecture on French politics before Harvard students M. Leopold Mabilieu described the remarkable advance made by Socialism in France, and predicted its ultimate complete triumph.

Referring to the claim that Socialism really sprang from Rousseau, M. Mabilieu said: "The question is, in fact, of that property. As article 2 of the declaration 'provides liberty and property are the two social rights, and article 17 says, 'Property is sacred and inviolable.' Only Jean Jacques Rousseau launched his famous apostrophe: 'He who first fenced in a piece of land and said, 'This is mine,' is the founder of human ills.' Thus it is shown that the doctrine of the revolution is illogical, since it makes property of the individual sacred. Moreover, in stripping the feudal class of its property it showed that it could strip another if need be. Thus arose opponents to the doctrine of the declaration. The state should aim to make in fact all equal, to establish social and economic equality and prevent the strong from oppressing

the weak. There were St. Just and Babeuf, who advocated this kind of equality. Babeuf advocated a system in which each citizen would have a share according to his work. St. Just and Babeuf disappeared; Napoleon came with his code civil; and those beginnings were lost sight of.

"But, you see, not only can Socialism claim French origin, but it carries the undoubted French stamp. French idealism and rationalism produced it. The arguments of the theoreticians are borrowed from the abstract formulas which Jean Jacques Rousseau formulated in his Social Contract. After the empire appears St. Simon, a realist. He understands values well enough, but he is a philanthropist and sees in the state a sort of social hierarchy, in which one should have his place controlled by law. Then comes Fourier advocating free organization and cooperation, of which he is the father. Both are humanitarians, optimists, idealists, reformers. Their aim is justice and goodness. Theirs is not the rationalistic equality like that of St. Just, but a more human kind by which all profit.

"Up to 1870 Socialism seems to have had little power, but it remained. In 1863 it became international;

Socialists formed an association of the various countries of Europe.

"About this time was found a man who was of the utmost importance to Socialism. This man was Karl Marx. The great work which he wrote and the doctrine which he formulated rest upon a basis altogether different from French Socialism. The French believe more in the eternal stability of things, the stability of reason. A thing has been reasoned out once, and how can one go beyond reason? To this Hegelian conception Karl Marx adds Darwin's principles of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest. The Socialist says that whatever may have been the case before, now the important person is not the capitalist, but the worker.

"Let us see how the question stands today. In 1885, under the influence of Boulangerism, the Socialists obtained thirty voices in the chamber of deputies. The conservatives, under Meline, tried to check the growth of this doctrine, but they have not succeeded. In 1893, upon each point on which the Conservatives fought with the Moderates, the Socialists held the balance of power. Last year the Socialists had forty voices in the chamber. After the death of Felix

Faure, when M. Waldeck-Rousseau was making up the new ministry, part of the Socialists came to him and offered to make the majority. M. Waldeck-Rousseau accepted and made a Socialist minister of commerce. Of course, this more than ever cuts the Socialist party into two parts. Moreover, in entering into the majority they formed a sort of third party—the Radical Socialists. "Such is their status at present. They have modified French politics to an amazing extent. Their weakness lies in their division, but they are strong just the same."—New York World.

The brightest phase of labor's life under capitalistic conditions is darker than the dungeons of hell. A man who toils, produces six times the wealth he receives.—EX.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

Comrade F. O. McCartney, one of the Socialist members of the Massachusetts legislature, had a debate on Socialism with a Mr. Fly, city clerk at Holbrook town hall, and made him fly!

Father McGrady spoke in Buffalo last week, and a challenge to a debate was sent to the president of the Catholic federation.

Socialist speakers have been much in demand at Lowell, Mass., where there are 20,000 mill-slaves on strike. Among those who have already made addresses are Comrades Jas. F. Carey, Frederic O. McCartney, and Father McGrady and Louis B. Talbott.

Comrade Walter T. Mills, of Kansas, speaks at Cooper Union, New York City, May 5.

Father Hargrave will begin a tour of the central states May 15. He will speak in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana.

Human nature is vile. Be it so; but that does not prevent the city of Glasgow from managing its tramways better than they were managed by a private company.

National Organizer Ray began his work in the south by a big open air meeting at Nashville. He is now in the Birmingham district.

Alabama Socialists will meet at Birmingham, May 3, to form a state organization.

The Ohio state convention will be held at Columbus, May 30.

At the Indiana state convention last week it was shown that there are 75 local organizations in the state.

At Rockford, Ills., the Socialists in the recent election gave a combination Independent ticket a hard race. Comrade C. L. Dewey, for Mayor, polled 2,888 votes. At New Haven, Conn., our vote rose from 310 to 713. Two constables were elected at West Hudson county, N. J., April 14.

National Secy. Mailly writes: "The Socialists have been making a hot time in Omaha this past week. Eleven of them have enjoyed the exhilarating experience of being arrested for daring to speak upon certain street corners, and for four nights the police have been kept busy calling the patrol wagon to take desperadoes to the local bastille. The exact reason for this display of energy on the part of the city authorities is not quite clear, although the Socialists are reliably informed that it arises from a desire on the part of the present Mayor to fix the resulting blame upon the Board of Police Commissioners, which is under the control of an opposition candidate for Mayor. A sham fight is going on between three capitalist mayoralty candidates, as an approaching strike of the building trades on May 1st and the activity of the Socialists made it necessary to divert the working class voters by quadrupling our numbers."

And in order to do this, and for the purpose of converting and educating the other hundreds and thousands that are to be Socialists, we are arranging to put out two men with the state wagon to tour the state during the mild summer months, holding meetings everywhere, traveling and living in the wagon. Then too we are preparing to launch an official weekly state paper, which is very seriously needed. We have already one weekly Socialist paper with a local constituency at Faribault. During the next year there will be several more local county papers come out for Socialism, and possibly one or two dailies. So the prospects are bright.

And finally we are raising a fund to secure a state organizer. The demands for speakers and for organization work is increasing so rapidly over every hand that we simply must have more help in order to do the work. Already nearly \$20.00 per month is in sight for this purpose and by the time I shall have finished my tour of the state, I think there will be enough to warrant our putting a man into the field permanently.

And so the work goes splendidly on. And I know I voice the sentiment of the thousands of Socialists in Minnesota when I send to the Socialists everywhere, east, west, north and south, city and country, a word of cheer and victory in the many tone of comrades. No part of the nation in which we are not concerned. We will help you capture the political power in all the states. No section of oppressed humanity struggling for freedom whose cause we do not own. It is an impending social revolution. We are with you to the end and victory.

Carl D. Thompson.

Heron Lake, Minn., April 4.

The first Socialists arrested on Thursday, April 21st, were discharged with a warning next morning, but those taken up on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights were bound over until next Monday morning. In the meantime the Socialists have planned a big indignation meeting for Sunday night, at which Comrades W. H. Moore, candidate for Mayor; J. Ed. Morgan, State Secretary; Bernard McCaffery, William Mailly and W. E. Clark will be the speakers. The Comrades arrested are P. J. Hyland, James W. Haskins, Bernard McCaffery, E. Werner, J. A. Labille, John Pahoralek, F. S. Wilbur, G. W. Ray, E. D. Whalen, G. Markstall and J. Ed. Morgan. The last named was arrested on Friday morning. Comrades McCaffery and Labille have been arrested twice and Hyland leads with three times to his credit. A peculiar phase of the matter is that the Salvation Army and "Holiness" agitators are permitted to hold meetings and collect crowds on the same corners which the Socialists are forbidden to use. From interviews given out by the Chief of Police, it would seem that the authorities are attempting to incite disorder and perhaps a riot, in order to throw discredit upon the Socialist party, but this attempt will be unsuccessful, as the Socialists are determined to fight the matter through to a finish along peaceful lines."

Minnesota Work.

Minnesota is a splendid state. And the Socialists are doing noble work. Each state has its own peculiarities that make the question of method a little different in each case.

Here is a mighty stretch of country. Part of it is agricultural, part industrial centers, though not large, a part is a lumbering region and a part is a mining region. Into this var-

ied situation and over this vast stretch of country the brave comrades of the Socialist party are thrusting the message of Socialism. To awaken and arouse the people of these differing types is a varied task. And yet it is being very rapidly accomplished, and a number of recent events are giving us great encouragement.

In the first place a long and bitter fight with our "friends" (i.e., the Socialist Labor Party folks), is ended in complete victory for us. Believing sincerely, I suppose—that all Socialists who are not members of the S. L. P. are fakers and traitors, they have felt called upon to do everything in their power to keep us from using the name Socialist on the ballot. This has caused a great deal of annoyance and confusion. But by a bill which has recently passed the legislature this fight is ended and henceforth the Socialist party will appear on the official ballot. This clears the way for a new campaign.

In the next place the tour of the state now being made reveals a ripe ness for Socialism which was barely expected. In the mining region northwest of Duluth the movement is especially strong among the miners. The Finns, Italians and Russians are ready for socialism. One result of our Socialist meetings there will be an organization of the entire region into labor unions and this will open the way for Socialism. In Minneapolis and St. Paul the movement is strong and is just about to enter upon a plan of increased activity. And the agricultural sections are surprising us. At Austin, the center of an agricultural region the Socialists elected an alderman the other day—the first man elected on a Socialist ticket in Minnesota. And the comrades are making a very wise and necessary fight for a good city charter. And yet let none of our city proletarians think lightly of the farmer socialist. An old farmer blew in to one of my meetings recently from a farm eight miles distant. He asked me, "How old are you?" I replied, "Thirty-three." "Well," said he, "I was a Socialist before you were born. I began in 1848." And yet some are afraid of such as he.

We are planning great things for the Minnesota work. Needless to say that we are working for a solid, dues paying organization everywhere with all our might. The state committee and myself are doing everything possible to crystallize the Socialist sentiment into organized political propaganda. We pay state dues, and national dues. We are going to double and quadruple our numbers.

And in order to do this, and for the purpose of converting and educating the other hundreds and thousands that are to be Socialists, we are arranging to put out two men with the state wagon to tour the state during the mild summer months, holding meetings everywhere, traveling and living in the wagon. Then too we are preparing to launch an official weekly state paper, which is very seriously needed. We have already one weekly Socialist paper with a local constituency at Faribault. During the next year there will be several more local county papers come out for Socialism, and possibly one or two dailies. So the prospects are bright.

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ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

At the Socialist Congress held in Japan two weeks ago, Comrade Kotoku spoke on "My Socialism," Comrade Abe on "Economic Uncertainty and Socialism," Comrade Katayama on "The Coming New Party," Comrade Nishitawa on "The Gospel of Illness," and Comrade Kinoshita on "A History of Socialistic Ideas in Japan." At a later session Comrade Katayama, editor of The Socialist, also spoke on "The Progress of the International Socialist Movement," and Comrade Ogasawara read a paper on "The Abolition of Wars." Dr. G. Eckstein, a Socialist of Germany, who came with a letter of introduction from Comrade Karl Kautsky of Berlin, was also present and spoke at the congress. He is in Japan to make a study of the social conditions.

The eleventh annual conference of the Independent Labor party of England has just been held at the city of York with an attendance of 150.

In his opening address, the retiring chairman, J. Bruce Glazier, pointed to the failure of Parliament's legislative body, and referred to Lord Rosebery's pathetic appeal for a government of business men—men of the type of Sir Thomas Lipton—a reference which evoked the hearty laughter of the audience. "Might heaven preserve the nation from such a fate," he added, fervently, and the delegates thundered their applause.

In a discussion of the Labor Representation Committee and its success in putting a number of labor men into parliament, Keir Hardie, of the Labor Leader, said that the arrangement was for the mutual advantage of labor and Socialism and that the latter was in no way put at a disadvantage by the plan. A resolution on the Taft Vale decision was adopted pointing out that only political weapons were of use when unionism was thus put in a hole. Philip Snowden was elected chairman for the coming year. The Conference declared in favor of the municipalization of the drink traffic; of the extension of municipal enterprise, as a distinct advance of Socialism; of the application of municipal profits to the creation of workmen's dwellings; of the provision of old-age pensions before my reduction takes place in the Income Tax; and of legislative action to facilitate local authorities in dealing with the housing problem.

French Socialists have won a significant victory in the fourth district of Paris, where Deville defeated his Nationalist opponent for parliament in a stronghold of the latter party. The Socialists polled 5,000 votes and the Nationalists 4,287.

The recent alarming spread of Socialism in the Austrian army has caused the minister of war to issue a secret decree ordering all commanding officers to take the severest measures against the spread of Socialism among the troops.

Socialists in the Italian parliament are taking up the cry of the people, who are overcharged by the Rockefellers' coal-oil combine and are waging a bitter fight against the trust.

A special election will be held in Racine next Tuesday, May 5, which will give our comrades another chance to throw down the gauntlet to the enemy. One ward has been divided into three and the district thus divided gave us a very favorable vote last month, 358, of which one of the new wards gave our ticket 170 odd votes.

Socialist Mayor's Appointments.

Sheboygan, April 24:—The following are the appointments made by our new Socialist mayor Col. Born:

City-Engineer—O. B. Jorgens.

City-Physician—O. B. Bock.

Superintendent of Poor—Henry Dose.

Sealer of weights and measures—Peter Werner.

Harbor Inspector—Capt. Anton Nelson.

Clock tender—John Acker.

Bridge tender—8th street bridge.

C. M. Johnson, Fred Rakow, Sr., Pennsylvania avenue bridge, J. Bruns, John Rohwer.

Thistle Commissioner—North Side, John Raffelson South Side, Fred Nitsch.

Sealer of weights and measures—Peter Werner.

Harbor Inspector—Capt. Anton Nelson.

Clock tender—John Acker.

Bridge tender—8th street bridge.

C. M. Johnson, Fred Rakow, Sr., Pennsylvania avenue bridge, J.

Social Democratic Herald.

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FREDERIC HEATH,

Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of all children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.



Robbed of Health as well as Product.

Have you ever wondered why the workers, as a class, are so unhealthy? Why they suffer so much from chronic diseases? Why the very class, forced by necessity to almost incessant daily exercise should so readily succumb to disease; have you ever wondered about that fact? Well, there are several explanations of it, and they all pin the blame at capitalism's door, but we will content ourselves in this instance with but one of them.

If you bandaged up one of your legs and walked with crutches for a year, and then removed the bandages and tossed aside the crutches, you would be unable to stand on that leg! Having been long out of use, it would have grown weak and feeble and diseased. It is a biological law that muscles that are not exercised, or used, deteriorate, or become weak. Your legs are made to walk upon. If you put them out of use nature takes it for granted that they are not needed and neglects them.

Down in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, there are large underground streams, where it is always dark. They contain fish with empty eye-sockets! In such Stygian darkness eyes are useless, and so in time nature has deprived these fish of the organs of sight. In the cave also are eyeless spiders, eyeless beetles and eyeless crayfish, all blind for the same reason.

Every human being's frame is held together with countless muscles, every one of which was intended for use. Now, capitalism does for some of these muscles, in the case of the workers, what the darkness of the Mammoth Cave does for the eyes of its fishes; it puts them out of use; capitalism puts the workers into the nine or the ten or twelve hours daily treadmill of toil, and forces them through those long, dreary hours to over-exercise a few muscles at the expense of the many others. When capitalism gets through with the toiler he is a misshapen creature, over-strong in some parts of his body, and over-weak in others.

According to the rule that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, the modern work-slave is a weakling!

But the greatest danger to health from these uneven trades lies in the effect upon the vital organs. The stomach, the liver, the lungs, the heart, the kidneys, etc., all depend for their healthy action on properly exercised surrounding muscles. If these muscles fail to get the amount of exercise they daily require, they grow weak and disease sets in.

Have you ever noticed the postmen as they stagger under their enormous loads of mail? Their great loads are suspended from a broad belt over shoulder and chest. How can they ever take a full breath? They cannot while they stagger under such loads!

Now what is the result? What otherwise could be the result but that their lungs become injured from lack of proper exercise. The statistics show that, in spite of breathing out-door air, the postal carriers furnish an astonishingly high death rate from consumption.

They are simply slowly murdered by their employment.

And there being a fierce competition between the workers for the jobs, they are afraid of losing theirs if they complain.

In spite of their disgusting and outrageous food habits, the savages in Africa enjoy bodily symmetry and health, because of the evenness with which all the muscles of the body are exercised. In this respect, at least, they live natural lives.

Turn your thought to the life of the modern factory slave and you will not wonder that he is weak and that he is not secure from disease. In his younger boyhood, before the factory system impressed him into its insatiate service, hard and natural play kept him in health by keeping his physical condition good.

The modern factory system is a monster that eats up the health of the workers, as well as their product. It is spoiling the people of this country and no relief can come till the overthrow of the capitalist system is accomplished. Then, and not till then, will society regard health as more important than profits.

Have you got started for that watch and chain? You cannot tell what you can do till you try, and when you do try you will be surprised at your self same as many others have been. Don't think you are doing something for us when you get Herald subscriptions, you are working for the cause, the grandest cause the world has ever seen, and you can feel yourself that you were born at just this stage of the world's history so that you can take part in such a world-sweeping undertaking.

To Social Democratic Publishing Co.:

I enclose herewith \$..... for which please mail me.....

Herald subscription ends.....

NAME.....

P. O.

STATE.....

For a fine gold watch, 25-year gold case, worth \$25.00, and beautiful chain, will be given to each comrade who sends to five yearly subscriptions (no discounts allowed) each week for one year. Let us enroll you in the contest!

Besides this any one of the following cloth-bound standard Socialist books will be given as a premium for every three yearly full-prize subscriptions to The Herald you send in—a most surprising offer:

Karl Marx. Biographical Memoirs.—By Wilhelm Liebknecht.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.—By Emile Vandervelde.

The American Farmer.—By A. M. Simons.

Frederick Engels.

The Social Revolution.—By Karl Kautsky.

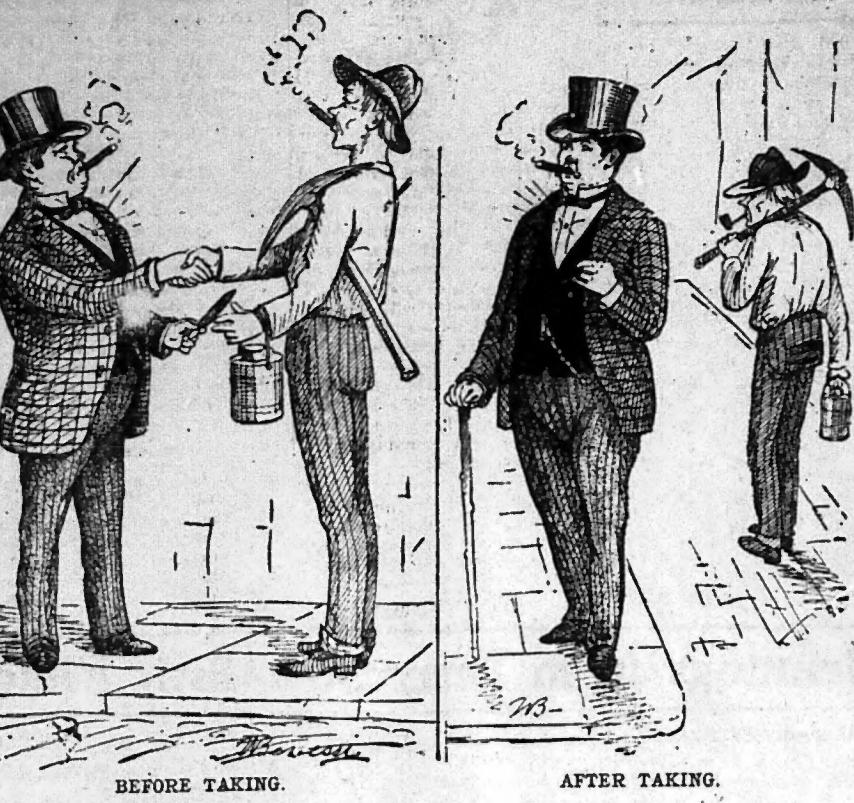
Socialism Utopian and Scientific.—By Frederick Engels.

Fennerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy.—By Frederick Engels.

There were so many Socialistic delegates at the National convention of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union at Buffalo recently that the old-time capitalist-servant delegates were genuinely frightened. When it came time to elect the officers, the anti-Socialist delegates left for home in a body, thus forcing the selection of officers on the executive body, which was considered safely capitalist. To think of bakers, who of all men are ministered by capitalist conditions, to think of them, we say, fighting.

Socialism is a sight to make the gods weep!

There is turmoil in the movement in Boston and Comrade Martha Moore Avery has been suspended from the party for two years for writing an alleged attack on the Socialists in the Irish World. Mrs. Avery's supporters claim that the same article was published in the American Labor Union journal word for word, under the title, "Religion not opposed to Socialism" and that it was a mere propaganda article. The claim is also made that the meeting that suspended her was irregular.



The Elections are over. Take a good look at the above picture, Mr. Worker. How many of you took another dose of the G. O. P. d.o.p.(e.)?

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Growth of Organized Labor.

The phenomenal growth of organized labor in this country during the past twelve months is the most encouraging sign of our times. It shows that the workers are fast coming to see the benefits of unionism and the necessity for meeting the combination of capital with just as strong combinations of the workers. The progress made during the past year, and especially since the convention of December last, reflects great credit upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor, who are tireless in the good work. In a letter to the labor editor of the American Press Association Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, says:

"The American Federation of Labor is awing along at an unusual gait this year. We have reached high water mark in the matter of applications for charters. If the latter two vote favorably and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor decides to grant a charter to the Pilots and form an international union of Hospital Attendants, there will be before the end of this fiscal year 111 international organizations, with a probable total membership of more than 1,700,000.

"A number of grievances which have troubled the labor world have been adjusted since the last convention, and the indications are that a great number of the old differences which have caused considerable friction in central bodies will have been settled."

President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists made a statement to a Washington Star reporter regarding general conditions, as follows:

"Among the metal trades of the country the outlook is exceptionally bright. In fact, I am of the opinion that the coming year will prove to be the most prosperous that organized labor has ever experienced. My assertion is based upon the fact that the relations between the employer and the employee are gradually becoming more harmonious, much to the gratification of all concerned. This condition is manifest on every hand, and there are no indications of a general movement which will result in strikes or lockouts."

In his annual report to the International, which meets in Milwaukee May 4-14, President O'Connell will suggest the advisability of extending a shorter workday over all the railroad systems of the country, the establishment of an insurance department and an out-of-work fund.

The American Federation of Labor issued 159 charters in the month of January, as follows: National and international unions, 3; city central bodies, 16; state labor unions, 24; local trade unions, 63.

The first annual convention of the National Association of Tint Workers will be held in Pittsburgh on May 4. The new organization has about 10,000 members and is growing rapidly. A national wage scale will be arranged at the coming convention. The officers of the association are Charles Sable of Washington, Pa., president, and John B. McDonald of Reading, secretary.

The 5,600 machinists of Chicago have agreed to make demands on May 1 for a 5 per cent increase in wages, a regular nine hour day and a seven hour day during slack seasons. Many of the shops are granting the conditions asked, and all are expected to do so before the date set.

The following letter from an Iowa comrade contains a good suggestion:

Dear Herald: Please find enclosed 15 cents for which send me one hundred of the leaflets of "Are Socialists Practical," as I believe I can put them in the books that I read at the library, and in this way a stray copy may by chance do a lot of good, for people always read every little card or leaflet that is in any book, as I do it myself. Good news from Shelyogian. Lee Lang.

So, dear Herald: Please find enclosed 25 cents to pay for a six months subscription to the Social Democratic Herald.

I have left your party and joined the

Socialist Labor Party, because I am one of the "zealots" for whom you advertise. I find your views are somewhat different from those who are pursuing a get-rich-quick, inflation policy and are thus running the Socialist party into the shoals of trade unionism and reform.

The inevitable outcome of the present policy of the Socialist party, I think, will be an enormous growth of the party vote followed by the splitting off of the middle-heads, who will fall an easy prey to Hearstite half-a-loaf ideas. Then will come a realignment of your party, and when that time comes I think that you will find that the S. L. P. will have played an important part in the American social revolution.

Yours truly, Peetor Boswell.

Springfield, Ills., April 11.

Realignments there will undoubtedly be, in fact the S. L. P. is experiencing that fact now. Let us "few to the line" and not grow pessimistic about the future. The main work of the Socialists is educational and if we can keep the movement from becoming sectarian and therefore stagnating, we can bring the facts of Socialism to a larger and larger

The coal miners of the second bituminous district of Pennsylvania have gained a concession from the operators for which they have been fighting for the last five years—namely, an eight hour day. A scale on the basis of an eight hour day has been signed by representatives of the miners and operators. The miners, however, were obliged to modify their claim for the 12½ and 14 per cent increase respectively for pick and machine mining called for by the national agreement made at Indianapolis and which the operators were willing to grant on a nine hour basis. An increase of 10 per cent is given for pick mining and an increase of 12 per cent for machine mining.

As a result of the recent conference of the executive council of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Workers' association, Secretary Barter has issued six charters to the tug men and linemen, one charter to the licensed engineers, and what is considered to far more important extension of power, a charter was issued to the International Pilots' association. The latter organization will increase the jurisdiction of the Longshoremen's association, and in view of the fact that it is international in character efforts will be made to organize the Canadian steamboat officers as well as those in the United States.

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Dear Herald: I am especially interested in this last issue of the Herald on account of its being a single tax number. There are half a dozen or more single taxers here in Whitewater and I want a few numbers to hand them. Thompson and Berger have just done them up in perfect shape. Whitewater is a regular capitalististic battle and there are too many who do not dare say their sons belong to them. T. M. Watson, Whitewater, Wis.

Burnia, Ark., April 13.

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Whitewater, Wis.

If your neighbor or shopmate doesn't know anything about The Herald and Socialism, isn't it your fault? Ten weeks, ten cents.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called "public ownership" movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

PARTY ATTITUDE TOWARD UNIONISM AND FUSION.

The two following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January 1903:

The National Committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation to the other in its special sphere of activity.

Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist party and the Socialist movement, and

Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliances, therefore be it

Resolved: That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of such parties or organizations.

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HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Like the baseball player who has just made a sensational slide to first base, we cry out "Judgment!" What do our workers and friends think of the enlarged Herald? We hope their decision will be a favorable one.

The following letter from an Iowa comrade contains a good suggestion:

Dear Herald: Please find enclosed 15 cents for which send me one hundred of the leaflets of "Are Socialists Practical," as I believe I can put them in the books that I read at the library, and in this way a stray copy may by chance do a lot of good, for people always read every little card or leaflet that is in any book, as I do it myself. Good news from Shelyogian. Lee Lang.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, second floor, 318.

OFFICERS.

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Secy.; H. B. KURT, 2416 Columbus St., Secy.; H. M. HOOKE, 215 Newhall St., Secy.; GUSTAVE HUECH, 115 Eleventh St., Secy.; M. WIESENPHILM, 417 Eleventh St., Secy.; Business Agent, FRAN J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.—Ed. J. Berner, Secy.; A. J. Welch, Al. Dieck, Wm. Reichen and Emil Brodbeck. Meets first and third Mondays at 7:30 p.m., at 298 Fourth St.

DEPARTMENTS.—Metal Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Building Trade Section meets second and fourth Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursdays, at headquarters.

COMMITTEES.—AGITATION COMMITTEE, P. S. Newman, Chairman, 318 State St.; Gustave Huch, K. M. Weller, A. J. Welch, H. H. Buechener, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, H. H. Buechener, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave.; VICTORY L. Berger, J. Joyce, Frederic Hech, P. E. Woodley, GUNVASS COMMITTEE, J. J. Reicher, Chairman, 318 State St., N. M. M. Peterson, H. H. Hooke, Wm. Schweiher, Secy.; CONSTITUTIONAL, P. Proutie, Chairman, 329 Greenbush St.; J. Hager, N. M. Weller, W. J. Carey, J. Schweizer.

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DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 229 Chestnut St., 7th floor, Secy., 790 7th ave.

Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union No. 23—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State St., N. H. Stroesner, 1304 6th st.

Cooks' Union No. 534 Ed. Voelker, Secy., 615 Prairie st.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Nick Dalinen, Secy., 839 39th st.

Federal Labor Union No. 8002—L. J. Koerber, 1710 Cherry st.

Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th st., John Reicher, Secy., 318 State St.; E. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State St.

Federated Workers' Union No. 27—Meets 1st and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut St., Corn Smith, Secy., 393 Hanover st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 195—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North Ave. and Teutonia, L. C. Billerbeck, Secy., 1000 14th st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 191—John Klein, Secy., 774 Hubbard st.

Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Fred Jackson, Secy., 241 Howell ave.

Glove Workers' Union No. 9632—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Sans Souci Hall, Mary T. Vannatter, Secy., 489 Milwaukee st.

House Smith and Bridge Mens' Union No. 8—Otto Klein, 703 32th st.

Horse Shooers' Union No. 11—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Fraternal Hall, 222-224 Grand ave., N. E. Schwinn, Secy., 428 Eighth st.

Int. Union of Commercial Telegraphers No. 2—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State St. E. B. Duffy, Secy., 1117 Prairie st.

Iron Moulder's Union No. 106—Meets 1st and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th st., H. F. Heck, Secy., 422 Jefferson st.

Iron Moulder's Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at National ave. and Grove st., John Merz, Secy., 336 Florida st.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86—2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th st., H. F. Heck, Secy., 422 Jefferson st.

Lake Seamen's Union—Wm. Michelman, 282 Lake st.

Leather Workers' Union No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st., W. Hayes, Secy., 163 Mason st.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—H. Bark, 1070 N. Pierce st.

Machinists' Union No. 60—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave., E. E. Tihana, Secy., 224 Grand ave.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National ave., F. J. McCormack, Secy., 290 Greenbush st.

Machinists' Union No. 432—c. F. W. Wilson, Grove st. and National ave.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Carpenters' Bldg., 8th and Chestnut st., John A. Burger, Secy., 1120 Walnut st.

Marine Coats' Ass'n No. 52—Jos. P. Naughton, Secy., 326 Deveaux Flats.

Millwrights' Union No. 8331—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 12th and Wine st., B. Kasten, Secy., 655 24th st.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 318 State st., W. H. White, Secy., 615 6th st.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9—E. E. Thomas, Secy., 614 State st.

Painters' Union No. 47—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st., Chas. Draeger, Secy., 1100 1st st.

Painters' Union No. 47—Meets 1st and 4th Friday at Greenfield and Sixth st., Wm. Bold, Secy., 323 Walker st.

Painters' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 302 Chestnut st., Ed. Lamerick, Secy., 2028 Fond du Lac st.

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105 Broad St., corner Scott.

FRED. H. LEIST, Hair Dresser and Hair Goods.

20 Greenfield Ave.

W. L. SMITH, Social Dance and Shaving Parlor at

105 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

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105 First Ave.

DEMOCRATS, Get SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MUSIC.

Parties, Weddings by the Union.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ORCHESTRA,

C. Brockhauser, 105 Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

At the State Legislature.

Last week Labor was dealt a death-blow when the "contributory negligence" bill was killed. Under present arrangements laborers cannot obtain any damages when crippled at their work. The courts have established a precedent that the workingman getting hurt had either his carelessness, or neglect on his own part, or that of his fellow workers to blame. The bill just killed was intended to establish a rule that a slight want of care should not be a bar to obtaining or recovering damages, it being a substitute bill, favored by half the committee on judiciary, the other half dissenting. Even of this little, it was claimed, and the old foxy story rehashed, that it would drive capital out of the state. The minority, on the floor, did not make a plea for the workers or the suffering families when the head of a house is unengaged and laid up for months, but pleaded from the party of view, holding that it would be bad party policy to defeat the bill! Such representatives of the people!

The grocerymen's pet, 92A, comes up for action this week. A substitute has been drafted, but is in principle the same as the original and would afford a grand graft for petty lawyers, juries and constables, a big menace to the workers and of little benefit to the grocers who aim to reach the professional dead-beat.

The grocers must be daffy to think they can prevent dead-beats by law. If laws were any good, then there ought to be no criminals, for there are laws enough against crime. The capitalist system is really what is hurting the grocers, only they are too stupid to know it.

LABOR.

Big News from Oshkosh!

Enclosed in an application for a charter the result of "almost n week's work under as hard and puzzling conditions as I ever faced," State Organizer Gaylord sends the following report to the comrades, through The Herald:

"The ice is broken in Oshkosh! We had the use of the City Hall for three nights; 6000 announcement cards were distributed at the factories and stores. By personal canvass I found dozens of people who were somewhat favorable, and many who believe in Socialism. But Oshkosh is the most under the thumb of the capitalists of any city I have visited, and needs a shaking up. Visited and needs a shaking up. Nevertheless I succeeded in getting some of the comrades together Saturday night for an organization meeting, and believe that these men are of the stuff that will "stay by" until they see victory ahead."

Good for Comrade Gaylord! We suggest the following plan to the state comrades: Let us have a fund large enough to make a special Socialistic crusade with literature in this capitalistic brick-riveted city of wage-slavery (there is no worse in the state!), so that we can break down the game of the capitalists to keep the workers there in ignorance of

the great majority.

Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Production on the largest scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question is only whether it shall be a public or private monopoly.

The Social Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance.

The Republican and the Democratic parties, and all sorts of reformers and anti-monopoly humbugs, are making a dishonest bid for votes when they promise to annihilate the trusts by law. These parties are powerless against the trusts because they cannot consistently oppose property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of man; but, alarmed by the growing strength of Socialism, they are now trying to use phrases that sound "socialistic" to them. Yet none of them dare to attack the only vital point in the present economic system, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The trust question is a national question, but in state affairs also the Social Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture and more safety to the masses of the people. The Social Democratic party believes in self-government for cities; in a just and equitable taxation; and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. We also demand better legislation for the protection of life and limb in factories and mines, the public ownership of public utilities as a fact and not as a mere phrase, and protection against hardship and misery in old age—not as a charity, but as a right. If we get the political power in this state, we will carry out these and other social reforms.

But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialist institutions. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The people should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization, and a future hitherto unknown in history.

With this in view the Social Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party adapted at the convention in Indianapolis and pledges itself at the present time to the following:

OUR DEMANDS FOR THE PRESENT TIME.

1. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal trust, the meat trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the farming machinery trust, and others of the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same.

2. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telephones, express companies and steamship lines, and pay the actual value of the same.

3. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to enact a law granting every wage worker over 60 years of age, who has earned less than \$1,000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.

4. That no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. That every city shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities for the same, and that every city or township shall have the right to establish public baths (slaughter houses) and to issue bonds up to the amount of 5 per cent. of the entire tax valuation, for the payment of the same.

5. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take steps calculated to bring about the enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States will lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships up to 50 per cent. of the assessed valuation. Such loan shall be made in legal tender and without interest.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Socialism. The labor movement there has been too long secretly managed by the capitalists. Only the other day the central labor body passed resolutions in favor of anti-war exemption bill now pending at Madison, which would, if it became a law, put the workers at the absolute mercy of shyster lawyers and fee-hungry justice courts. Let us send the light to Oshkosh! A small contribution from each Wisconsin reader would soon enable the state committee to educate every worker in the sawdust city. Make it a "dime fund," comrades and address your contributions to W. R. Gaylord, care of this office. The new Oshkosh branch will see that the literature thus paid for goes where it will open the most eyes.

William Jones, Secy. Racine City Central Com.

The Racine envoys were held last Saturday and the following nominations made: 6th Ward, Chris. Olson, James J. Coc, 10th Ward, Robert C. Revers for alderman, Christian Nelson for supervisor, 11th Ward, A. Wade for alderman, H. C. Jones for supervisor. A specially close race is expected in the 10th Ward. It is reported that the capitalist parties have a fusion scheme on foot. They seem to feel hard pushed by the Socialists already!

Unionists alert in California.

The Polish branch, Milwaukee, will have a ball, Saturday evening, May 9, at Jankowski's hall, cor. Becker street and 11th avenue.

Comrade Adolph Grethen has been making a trip round Wisconsin.

New York Socialists will hold a big May Day celebration.

Mother Jones and Comrade Jus. F. Carey of Massachusetts will speak at Rochester, N. Y., at a May Day celebration, under the auspices of the non-union mechanics to come to Southern California, with the hope of flooding this section with hungry men and thus causing them to work for wages offered, thereby disrupting the unions. But the union men became aroused at the train-loads of dopes arriving daily, and decided to force the issue. The bottle was short and sharp, and unionism is now stronger than ever before. The good work will be kept up.

If every reader of the Herald would write letters to the following advertisers in the notorious seal Los Angeles Times, asking that they withdraw, and withhold further patronage until they do so, much good would be accomplished:

"Citicure"—Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

"Force"—The Force Food Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Hornby Oatmeal Co., Buffalo, N. Y."

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Peruna Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio."

"Wilson Whiskey"—Wilson Distilling Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y.

"Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass."

"Tutis' Liver Pills"—Tutis Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

"Scott's Emulsion"—Scott & Bowe, 409 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y."

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You will Save Money on
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JULIUS LANDO
Optical Institute
410 East Water St.,
and get fitted to a pair of his Celebrated
Glasses. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

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Order Your Salmon Catching, Fresh Fish, etc., from
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A PROFESSION
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Intelligent, earnest and ambitious
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Day and night school open all the year.
Day school \$3.00 a month, night school
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WILMOT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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MAZON STREET AND BROADWAY.

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302-304 WEST WATER ST.

Get Our Complete Price List.

THEO. SCHELLE,
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JEWELRY,
Good Reliable Workmen's Watches at
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New Teeth, best and finest manu-
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Union Made Clothing a Specialty.

First Anniversary and May Ball

GIVEN BY
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SINGING SOCIETY

"VORWAERTS"

SATURDAY, MAY 2nd, 1903,

IN THE

BAHN FREI TURNER HALL,

North Avenue and Twelfth Street.

Admission 10 Cents, at the door 25 Cents.

Everybody, especially party comrades, are invited to hear the new Singing Society.

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Your Last Chance!

Many have attended and enjoyed these
Sunday lectures. Any one of these
hundreds will tell you it is worth your
while and that it is a real pleasure. If you
have never been present come and hear

MRS. GERTRUDE BRESLAU HUNT
OF NORWOOD PARK, ILL.

who will speak on

"WHY WOMAN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS"

At NATIONAL HALL, Grove St. & National Ave., Milwaukee,

TOMORROW. (Sunday) May 2nd, 2:30 P. M.

BY MEMBERSHIP FREE! "OR
EVERYBODY INVITED ESPECIALLY THE WOMEN."



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BY THE
TOWN CRIER

Milwaukee marble cutters who have been on strike at the Grant marble works for a year past have won a signal victory, actually getting more than they struck for. The outside men get a nine hour day at the same pay they used to get for a ten hour day. The inside, or building men get an eight hour day, at a \$3 rate. When the strike began the firm was very lofty, treating the demands of the men with contempt. But last week the head of the firm spent two days of his valuable, capitalistic time hunting up Gen. Secy. W. J. Kelly of the international marble cutters association in Chicago in his anxiety to come to terms. The men who stayed at work here will have a good big fine to pay before they can work with the union men. Secy. Kelly will hold an open meeting in Milwaukee tomorrow (Sunday) at 6th and Chestnut streets, at 2 p.m. Good for the marble workers!

Comrade W. H. Ferber, the former candidate of the Democratic party of the Illinois Steel Company, which has had its cold capitalist (basilisk) eyes on the property for years, a posse of 18 deputy sheriffs, backed by eight policemen, went to Jones Island last Saturday to evict Andrew Dettaff and his family, and destroy their little home. Dettaff had ignored a notice of ejection from the court given by the steel company and when the posse thronged into his home and ordered him out and he sought to defend himself in his home, he was arrested and handcuffed for "resisting an officer." In the struggle Dettaff's face was made bloody, and his wife who tried to help him was "struck a blow that brought her to her knees," and she was also handcuffed. The two and their weeping children then stood by, while a gang of men tossed their goods onto the back yard and then with crowbars smashed the house ("the best built residence" on the island) to kindling wood. After the barn had also been demolished, the handcuffs were removed, and the homeless pair was later taken in by friends.

The history of the struggle of the steel company's efforts to get possession of this valuable island is a tragic one. You may sigh over Siberia, over the Armenian and South African atrocities, but what about this one at your very doors, you Milwaukee citizens? Originally the island was little more than a sand bar. The fishermen carried ashes and dirt from the mainland in boats and gradually built it up. The steel company, as it was formerly organized, quietly looked on and kept its plans to itself. It realized the immense future value of the place. Twelve years, back in the '60s, no one paid taxes on the land. Then the steel company began to do so. The islanders never worried themselves about it; they thought they were lucky, and the steel company smiled at their ignorance. Finally, at the time C. S. Otjen was superintendent, his brother Theobald Otjen, now congressman (?) was sent to intimidate the islanders into signing leases to the steel company, and a number of them were caught napping. (And Otjen has "loved the laboring man" in the same way ever since!) When in 1890 the Socialists saw what a dastardly game was being played on the fishermen, they advised them to make a tender of their taxes, but the

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